

subsidy which should have been a *fait accompli* by now but for the war. The very fact that Mysore continued to pay the subsidy showed that she was helping Britain and her allies to prosecute the war. This being so, there was no reason why the Government of India should expect further sacrifices on the part of Mysore. Certainly, if the conditions materially worsened in the future and every Indian was expected to show greater sacrifices, Mysore would never be found to lag behind the rest of India. But such a situation happily had not arisen, and there was thus no reason why the excise duty should be further enhanced.

At this stage the general principles of the bill were put to vote and lost, a majority of the House voting against it.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 1.—Reduction of licence fee for guns.

Mr. Gonakal CHANNABASAVE GOWDA (Chikmagalur Taluk).

Mr. Gonakal CHANNABASAVE GOWDA represented that the existing rate of fees levied for gun licence were excessive and prayed that the fees be reduced to the old level in view of the present economic depression.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that this question had been considered a number of times in the past. The fees levied for muzzle loaders with barrels not more than one foot in length continued at the original level, *viz.*, 4 annas, so that people who needed weapons either for self-protection or for the protection of agricultural crops had no grievance. As regards fire arms other than muzzle loaders, it was not considered desirable to reduce the existing rate of fees.

No. 2.—Concessions to agriculturists in the recovery of land revenue.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA (Kadur Taluk).

Mr. K. MARULAPPA requested that on account of the economic depression, agriculturists might be shown some special concessions in the matter of restoration of *khates*. He suggested

that in the case of lands resumed to Government for arrears of land revenue and cultivated by the parties, half the assessment might be recovered and the *khate* restored, the other half being recovered in easy instalments to be fixed by Government. If the *khate* was not restored in any case, not only the landowner but also the Government revenue would suffer. The poor agriculturists would be deprived of their lands which would ultimately be owned by money-lenders.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) stated that even though lands were resumed to Government on account of arrears of land revenue, *khates* were being transferred to the original holders on payment of arrears. Formerly the landowners were being called upon to pay some upset price as well as *isthihar* and notice fees. All these items had now been waived subject to some conditions and he did not think that there was any real grievance on the part of the landowners at present.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG brought to notice that even if half the arrears was paid the land was not being restored at present and if the raiyat happened to cultivate the land in such circumstances, local officials would promptly file *takrar takta* against him and the raiyat would be heavily fined. He represented that that practice should be ordered to be put an end to.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH supported the representation and said that Government were not likely to lose much by conceding the request. At the same time the poor agriculturists would be helped very much.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that the land could be allowed to be cultivated and the *khate* restored only if all the outstanding arrears were paid off. But with a view to help the poor agriculturists Government would have no objection to waive all the revenue demand arising subsequent to resumption on account of arrears. As regards the upset price, a very nominal value would be demanded if the land was not cultivated subsequent to resumption.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH requested that Government might be more sympathetic than that. If they demanded payment of all the arrears due in a lump, it would not be possible for the poor raiyats to pay all that.

Mr. N. Bhogi MALLIAH referred to the statement of the Revenue Commissioner and brought to notice that payment of upset price was being demanded in spite of the order waiving that demand.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA observed that poorer people promptly paid the land revenue in most cases and it was generally the more well-to-do landowners who allowed arrears to accumulate. Such being the case, if the Government allowed landowners to pay arrears in a number of instalments, Government interests would suffer. He opposed the representation for this reason.

Messrs. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA, S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA and a number of other members vehemently opposed the view expressed by the previous speaker.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER and some other members, however, asserted that it was only the well-to-do raiyats who did not care to pay land revenue in time.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA spoke at length in favour of the representation. He was aware of a number of cases where lands were resumed on account of revenue arrears and remained uncultivated for the reason that the landowners were unable to clear the arrears in a lump. If it was a fact that the landowners were in a position to pay and yet did not care to pay, then, they would have come forward to clear the arrears at least when third parties applied for the grant of those lands. The fact that they did not do so even in such cases clearly showed that the landowners were absolutely unable to pay. The agriculturists were passing through very bad times, and it would not be reasonable to expect them to pay arrears relating to past years in a lump. Even in cases where resumed lands were put to auction, either there would be no bids or the bids would be very low.

This ought to make the Government realize that some special relief for agriculturists was called for. By allowing lands to remain uncultivated for long periods, the Government also stood to lose the revenue. He would even go to the extent of suggesting that if half the arrears were paid by the landowners, the Government should kindly write off the remaining half, but he had no objection to Government insisting on payment of the remaining half also in easy instalments in cases where the lands continued to be cultivated subsequent to resumption.

Mr. Bhogi MALLIAH requested that no fine should be levied from the raiyats for cultivation of resumed lands.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID replied that it was not possible to grant that request.

Mr. C. SUBBANNA NAIK stated that in the Madras Presidency the raiyats who were unable to clear all the arrears were being shown some special concessions immediately on payment of a part of the arrears. He requested that some such practice be adopted in Mysore also. As regards allowing time up to ten years for payment of part of the arrears, he thought that it would be very difficult to collect the same in easy instalments in addition to each year's demand. He also brought to notice that while concessions were being denied to really deserving raiyats, they were being shown consistently in the case of the more influential landowners. This had led to a certain amount of discontent on the part of very poor raiyats. He requested that the spirit of the rules should be consistently respected by the local officials as well as by the heads of the districts, and that the poorer raiyats should be enabled to enjoy whatever concessions were extended to persons who were better off.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO was of opinion that default in payment of land revenue was altogether due to the absolute dependence of the raiyats on monsoons. There was no wilful default in any case. He was somewhat surprised that certain members should have thought that this representation, if granted, would not help the poor people. It was significant that the majority of

those who opposed this representation happened to be patels who might not get their full *potgi* if land revenue collections were poor.

SOME MEMBERS objected to the last statement of Mr. Lakshminarayana Rao.

Mr. M. B. GURULINGIAH thought that the raiyats who persisted in cultivating lands resumed to Government for land revenue arrears deserved to be punished. As the rates of assessment prevailing in Mysore particularly in the case of dry lands were very low, landowners ought not to complain if prompt payment of revenue was insisted upon and necessary steps taken in cases of non-payment. Personally he felt that all the difficulties of the raiyats in Mysore were due to laziness on their own part. If only they shook off their laziness and carried on agricultural operations in time and with application and if they also engaged themselves in certain subsidiary industries in the off season, they could all be well off, and also pay land revenue without much difficulty. Having said this, he requested that some special concessions might be given in the case of all those who cleared at least one half of the arrears, the concessions including the non-levy of notice fees, *isthihar* fees, etc.

Mr. RAMANNA GOWDA represented that the condition of raiyats in malnad districts particularly was most pitiable. Most lands had been mortgaged to money-lenders and there was no possibility of landowners redeeming their property. The speaker had come to know, from a perusal of the electoral rolls relating to the recent district board elections, that a very large number of lands which had been resumed by Government years ago for non-payment of lands revenue still remained uncultivated because there were no people who were in a position to clear the arrears or purchase the lands in open auction. In view of these circumstances, he urged that Government should kindly view the representation under discussion with great sympathy.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that originally the practice was that owners of resumed lands had to apply for the

lands in the same way as if they were making a fresh *darkhast*. Subsequently *darkhasts* were not insisted upon and resumed lands were re-transferred on payment of the arrears and the usual notice and *isthihar* fees. Another measure of concession which was now being extended to landowners was that they need not make their applications on stamped paper. Upset price was also not being collected if the arrears were cleared within a reasonable time. He did not think that it would be reasonable to press that lands should be restored on payment of only one half of the arrears for which the lands had been forfeited and that a number of instalments should be allowed so far as the balance was concerned. At the same time, it was competent for Deputy Commissioners to show some special concessions in deserving cases if the arrears to be cleared happened to be very heavy. Members had referred to the fact that a very large number of resumed lands remained uncultivated. But it had been reported to Government that in a number of such cases lands were being cultivated even though they had been resumed for non-payment of land revenue. If therefore the suggestion of Mr. S. Ramappa was to be adopted, namely, that only one half of the arrears be collected and the remainder altogether waived, it would only mean that the worst defaulters would be enjoying far better facilities than those who had regularly paid their land revenue. Government were, however, willing to show some concession in cases where the landowners did not derive any benefit from the lands subsequent to resumption. In the case of unauthorised cultivation, however, payment of some fine as well as the usual land revenue was thoroughly justifiable. However, in view of the number of earnest appeals made by members, Government would examine the matter once again, and see how best to regularise the situation that had arisen owing to the large number of land resumption in the period of distress.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA requested that no interest be charged on outstanding arrears.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAO replied that interest need not be charged at all in deserving cases.

No. 3.—Levy of dry assessment on lands under the *atchkat* of tanks which cannot afford sufficient supply of water to the *atchkat* lands.

Messrs. H. GANGAPPA (Magadi Taluk) and T. SRINIVASA RAO (Magadi Municipality).

Mr. H. GANGAPPA represented that though many of the minor tanks had been restored, their capacity was being reduced every year due to the accumulation of silt. This was resulting in the loss of crops, the supply of water to the lands under the *atchkat* of the tanks being insufficient. It had been represented many a time before the House that instead of wet assessment, dry assessment should be levied on such part of the *atchkat* as could not receive the required supply of water. In future at least, he prayed that relief should be afforded to the *atchkatdars* either by the levy of dry rates on such lands or by the removal of silt.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn-ul Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that the rules already in force permitted the conversion of wet lands into dry if the lands were not receiving supply at all. It was therefore open to the *atchkatdars* to avail themselves of the benefit of the rules.

Mr. H. GANGAPPA brought to notice that in respect of wet lands below the Hulikatte minor tank in Madavala Hobli, although the *atchkatdars* had applied for conversion, their request had not been complied with.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID stated that he could not readily say why it was so, but added that if an application was made again, necessary action would be taken to give the relief prayed for.

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY enquired whether similar action could not be taken in respect of lands which had been classed as wet even though they depended on rain water for all their supply but on which no crops whatever could be raised owing to successive failure of rains.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID replied that in such cases the rules permitted the grant

of remissions, provided the lands were part of the tract notified as being entitled to remission.

Mr. M. NANJAPPA suggested that instead of having to give remissions frequently, Government might kindly re-examine the question of reducing the *atchkat* suitably to the supply received by each tank.

No. 4.—Remission of assessment on dry lands.

Mr. CHICKAGANGI REDDY (Bagepalli Taluk).

Mr. CHICKAGANGI REDDY prayed that, as in British India, rules be framed for the remission of assessment on dry lands in case of failure of crops for want of timely rains.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn-ul Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that the rules already existing could be availed of for securing remission or suspension of assessment even in respect of lands depending on rain water.

Mr. M. RAME GOWDA pointed out that suspension of assessment would not help the raiyats as much as remission. In fact, at the District Conference held at Kolar it had been resolved that any relief granted should be in the shape of remission and not of suspension.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID replied that one-fourth the dry assessment would be suspended in the first year of failure and that it would be remitted if the crops failed in the succeeding year also. Thus, the rules provided for suspension as well as remission according to circumstances.

No. 5.—Reduction of dry assessment in Nagamangala Taluk.

Mr. MAYAPPA alias DODDANNA (Nagamangala Taluk)

Mr. MAYAPPA alias DODDANNA represented that there were no irrigation facilities at all in Nagamangala Taluk. The raiyats depended only upon rain water for raising crops. For years together crops were failing on account of untimely and insufficient rains. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to substantially reduce the rates of dry assessment permanently.

R.A.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that in connection with resettlement in the taluk, the Survey Department had proposed the levy of assessment at rates ranging from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-8-0, but that even though no objections were received in respect of those rates, Government, on their own initiative, had reduced the rates so as to range between Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 2-4-0. The average rates ranged from Re. 0-13-10 to Rs. 1-1-11. He was of opinion that the pitch of the assessment was quite reasonable and that no further reduction was called for.

No. 6.—Remission of half the wet assessment on lands under minor tanks.

Mr. Bhupalam NANJUNDIAH (Hosadurga Taluk).

(Not discussed as the mover was absent.)

No. 7.—Reduction of the rate of assessment on cocoanut gardens under the Vani Vilas Sagara.

Mr. MOHAMED PACHA SAHEB (Hiriyur Taluk).

Mr. MOHAMED PACHA SAHEB stated that Government were granting certain concessions to persons carrying on cocoanut cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagara. This was acting as an inducement to the raising of cocoanut plantations on a fairly large scale in the area. But Government had recently directed the levy of Rs. 8 per acre with effect from 1939-40, after the trees commenced to yield. This rate, the member represented, was too high. The rate must have been pitched so high under a mistaken impression that cocoanut plantations would require too much water. But, as a matter of fact, the water used up by cocoanut palms, once they begin to yield, would not be even one-eighth the quantity required for wet crops. Moreover, there was not much scope for any large profits accruing to growers of cocoanut plantations. If, in spite of these circumstances, heavy rates of assessment were levied, he feared that cocoanut cultivation could not expand. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to reduce

the rate of assessment on cocoanut gardens from Rs. 8 to Rs. 4 per acre till re-survey settlement were again due.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that in 1928 holders of cocoanut gardens had themselves agreed to the rates now levied, and that these rates were lower than those prevailing in the neighbouring taluks. In Arsikere, Tiptur and Kadur, for example, the assessment was as high as Rs. 12. Besides, the garden owners were enjoying the benefit of a sliding scale of water rate until the plants began to yield. That was a concession which the planters ought to appreciate. And even apart from all that, it could not be said that the rate of Rs. 8 an acre in the case of cocoanut gardens was too high. However, as a matter of further concession, he would consider whether any lowering of the rate was possible.

No. 8.—Abolition of the levy of fine in the case of unintentional encroachments on Government assessed waste lands.

Mr. RAMANNA GOWDA (Koppa Taluk).

Mr. RAMANNA GOWDA prayed that the levy of fine (on *takrar takta*) in the case of unintentional encroachment on Government assessed waste lands by the neighbouring raiyats owning coffee, wet and bagayet lands be abolished and only the actual assessment for the encroached land be levied and thus relief be given to the poor raiyats.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that the existing rules provided for discretion being exercised by Deputy Commissioners in the matter of levy of fines for encroachment of Government assessed waste lands. Therefore, if the fine levied was considered very heavy, it was open to the affected party to request the Deputy Commissioner to consider the case on its merits. Further, relief could also be obtained by appeals to the higher authorities. There was therefore no need for doing away with the levy of fine altogether.

No. 9.—Waiving interest on the arrears of land revenue and contribution in the villages of Krishnarajanagar Taluk.

Messrs. N. Bhogi MALLIAH and H. P. BASAPPA (Heggaddevankote Taluk); G. MALLANNA (Mysore Taluk); B. CHANNAPPA (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY (Mysore City Municipality); M. N. MAHANTA-DEVARU (T.-Narsipur Taluk); K. C. SUBBANNA (Gundlupet Taluk); and BASAVANNADEVARU (Yelandur Jagir).

Mr. B. CHANNAPPA represented that although Government had been pleased to promise that they would waive the recovery of interest on the arrears of land revenue and contribution outstanding in respect of the submerged villages, orders had not been received in the taluk. He prayed that the orders be issued early in compliance with the promise. He added that this grievance of the raiyats had also been brought to notice at the District Conference held recently.

Mr. G. MALLANNA, in explaining the representation, said that strictly speaking no land revenue was due on the lands originally held by the raiyats under the Krishnarajasagara since the lands had long since been submerged and other lands had also been granted in exchange, but that land revenue was all the same being demanded by the local authorities. And as if that was not enough, interest was also being charged on the alleged dues and payment demanded of the raiyats, the interest itself being 'sometimes more than the assessment itself.

The DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT (Mr. K. Subba Rao) replied that if specific cases of the kind mentioned were brought to notice, he would examine them and grant the necessary relief.

No. 10.—Disposal of gomal lands.

Messrs. HANUMANTHA SETTY (Hunsur Taluk) and IBRAHIM KHAN SAHIB (Hunsur Municipality).

Mr. H. V. HANUMANTHA SETTY prayed that gomal lands should not be given away for cultivation without obtaining the consent of the majority of the raiyats in the village and without providing adequate compensation to the raiyats.

The PRESIDENT replied that Deputy Commissioners would invariably consider

the opinion of the villagers before ordering the disposal of the land for cultivation. He asked whether there were any specific instances wherein lands had been given away without the villagers being afforded an opportunity of expressing their opinion.

Mr. H. V. HANUMANTHA SETTY brought to notice that gomal lands in Ravandur and Kallahalli villages in Hunsur Taluk had been given away in that manner.

The DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT (Mr. K. Subba Rao) explained that no such grant was made and that the mover was perhaps referring to certain Amrut Mahal kaval lands in Hunsur being released for cultivation.

The PRESIDENT observed that it had been decided that a cattle breeding station should be located at Hunsur and all available gomal land would be required for that purpose.

At this stage, the House adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 p.m.

No. 11.—Non grant of temporary nirsardi applications in respect of dry lands which are not included in the tank atchkat.

Lokasevaniratha Patel DODDE GOWDA (Gubbi Taluk) and Mr. HANUME GOWDA (Turuvekere Taluk).

Lokasevaniratha Patel DODDE GOWDA represented that old tanks had been silted up for the past several years as a result of which all the atchkat lands below them were not getting full supply of water. Sometimes, no crop could be raised owing to the inadequacy of water supply. While that was so, temporary nirsardi was being granted on application from holders of dry lands of other villages who were not among the atchkatdars of the above tanks. Consequently, supply of water to the atchkat lands was being further diminished with the result that the crop in the atchkat lands incessantly failed and the raiyats were sustaining heavy loss thereby. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to issue circular instructions to the concerned authorities not to grant temporary nirsardi to lands outside the atchkat.

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The **REVENUE COMMISSIONER** (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that water for temporary cultivation was not being granted unless the *atchkatdars* who were likely to be affected thereby agreed to it.

Mr. **DODDE GOWDA** pointed out that *nirsardi* was being granted below the Kadaba tank to lands not forming part of the *atchkat*, although the *atchkatdars* had submitted petitions protesting against the same.

The **PRESIDENT** replied that the matter would be enquired into.

No. 12.—Exempting brick-makers from payment of royalty for the removal of earth from tank beds.

Haji N. **DOWLAT KHAN SAHEB** (Minorities).

No. 13.—Transportation of monkeys.

Mr. **C. SOMANNA** (Kadur Taluk).

No. 14.—Establishment of a Debt Conciliation Board at Turuvekere.

Mr. **HANUME GOWDA** (Turuvekere Taluk).

(Not discussed as the movers were absent.)

No. 15.—Establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards.

Mr. **S. C. MALLIAH** (Maddur Taluk).

Mr. **S. C. MALLIAH** pointed out that where there were Land Mortgage Banks there were no Debt Conciliation Boards and *vice versa*. He was of opinion that where one of them existed, the other must be established, as otherwise the object with which the Land Mortgage Scheme was started, could not be achieved. He was glad that the Special Officer deputed to examine the working of Debt Conciliation in the State in all its aspects had agreed in the view that Land Mortgage Banks should be opened in all places where Debt Conciliation Boards were established.

Mr. **MIR MOHAMED SAB** and Nawab **SHER KHAN** agreed in the above view.

The **REVENUE COMMISSIONER** (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that it was also the object of Govern-

ment to establish Debt Conciliation Boards in all places where Land Mortgage Banks existed.

No. 16.—Establishing a Land Mortgage Bank and a Debt Conciliation Board in Gundlupet Taluk.

Messrs. **N. Bhogi MALLIAH** and **H. P. BASAPPA** (Heggaddevankote Taluk); **G. MALLANNA** (Mysore Taluk); **B. CHANNAPPA** (Krishnarajanagar Taluk); **Rao Sahib M. RAMASWAMY** (Mysore City Municipality); **M. N. MAHANTADEVARU** (T.-Narsipur Taluk); **K. C. SUBBANNA** (Gundlupet Taluk); and **M. S. BASAVANNADEVARU** (Yelandur Jahgir).

Mr. **K. N. PUTTANNA** prayed that a Land Mortgage Bank and a Debt Conciliation Board be established in Gundlupet Taluk.

The **PRESIDENT** replied that the representation would be noted.

No. 17.—Effecting survey of lands granted under *darkhast* rules in Kankanhalli Taluk.

Mr. **SHEIK MOHIDEEN** (Kankanhalli Taluk).

Mr. **SHEIK MOHIDEEN** represented that subsequent to re-survey in Kankanhalli Taluk, temporary assessment had been levied on lands granted under *darkhast* and Depressed Class rules. The assessment levied was too heavy and was working as a great hardship on the raiyats. He prayed that *pucca phodi* be made and permanent assessment levied through the Survey Department and relief afforded to the raiyats as early as possible.

The **REVENUE COMMISSIONER** (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that three surveyors had been appointed specially for *phodi* work in Kankanhalli Taluk and that they had been instructed to finish the work as early as possible.

No. 18.—Grant of lands containing sandal trees for cultivation under *darkhast* rules.

Mr. **H. S. CHIKKANNA GOWDA** (Belur Taluk) and all the other members of the Hassan District.

Mr. **H. S. CHIKKANNA GOWDA** represented that in the case of *darkhasts* for lands containing sandal trees, the present value of the sandal bonus was

being demanded in addition to the bid amount. This entailed too heavy a price for the *darkhastdar* to purchase the land and for the poorer classes even to apply for the land. In the case of grants to the poorer classes under the amended rules, the bonus on sandal trees was not levied from the grantees and the entire right thereto was reserved to Government. As it was not easy to mark off the really poor, deserving of the above concession, he prayed that the principle of granting lands without recovery of sandal bonus be extended to all cases.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that if the *darkhastdar* was a poor man and executed a *mutchalika* to the effect that he would not claim any bonus on account of the sandal trees on the land and that he would take proper care to maintain them in good condition, recovery of the present value of the bonus could be waived.

MR. H. S. CHIKKANNA GOWDA pointed out that it was difficult to find out who was really poor and who was not.

MR. JATHARE NAIK said that in actual practice it was really difficult to mark off who was really poor, and so in some cases, really poor and deserving men were not having the benefit of the concession.

MR. S. ABDUL WAJID replied that it was open to such men to appeal to the higher authorities.

THE FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantravina N. Madhava Rau) pointed out that in a number of cases where lands were given to poor people for cultivation, the condition in respect of sandal bonus was waived and the sandal trees were reserved to Government. If necessary, orders would be issued that this procedure might be adopted in appropriate cases.

No. 19.—Grant of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands for cultivation.

MR. D. GOWDA ESWARAPPA of Dogganahal (Holalkere Taluk).

MR. D. GOWDA ESWARAPPA represented that the remaining waste lands in the Amrit Mahal Kaval be granted to

the poor villagers residing in the adjoining villages of the kaval, free or for a small upset price.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that the difficulty was that where surrendered kavals were available, no one applied for lands and where kavals had been reserved, many applied. He added that if only the available lands were applied for, they would be given.

No. 20.—Grant of lands to the members of the Banajara community.

No. 21.—*Malki* amount not to be taken into account while granting lands free to the depressed classes.

MR. JATHARE NAIK (Minorities).

MR. JATHARE NAIK represented that ninety-five per cent of the population in the Banajara community had no land at all to follow their agricultural avocation. Government had been pleased to order the free grant of lands to them for agricultural purposes. But there were many difficulties in getting lands under this concession. One of them was, though lands were granted free, payment of the value of trees standing on them (i.e., the *malki*) was being insisted upon; but this itself being considerable, they could not afford to pay it. He therefore prayed that the *malki* be not taken into consideration when making free grants of lands to these people. He added that the trees might if necessary be disposed of separately. He also prayed that a suitable organization be formed at an early date for ascertaining at first hand as to which *thandas* were in need of lands and to grant them the same after taking applications from them. He pointed out that the depressed classes in the Bachavar village of Hosadurga Taluk had applied for free grant of lands without taking into consideration the value of the *malki* and requested that their request be complied with.

THE PRESIDENT replied that the representations would be considered.

No. 22.—Preventing the alienation of lands granted to the depressed classes.

MR. N. HANUMANTHAPPA (Minorities).

MR. N. HANUMANTHAPPA represented that the depressed classes were given

certain lands in 1928-29 either free or at a reduced upset price on the express condition that they should not alienate them for a period of ten years. That period was about to expire and he feared that those poor people might alienate their lands. He therefore prayed that they be prevented from alienating the lands for another period of ten years.

The **PRESIDENT** replied that the matter would be considered sympathetically.

No. 23.—Remuneration to Talavars, Neergantees and Thoties.

Mr. GOWDA ESWARAPPA of Kunigali (Holalkere Taluk).

Mr. GOWDA ESWARAPPA represented that the talaries, neergantees and thoties were attending to several other kinds of work in the village in addition to rendering help to Government in collecting land revenue, and prayed that Government be pleased to sanction some liberal remuneration to these poor village servants in some shape or other.

The **PRESIDENT** replied that it might be possible to give lands to them but that payment of additional cash remuneration was out of the question.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA stressed the importance of and the necessity for the services of these poor village servants to both the Government and the villagers. Under instructions from the patel, they were attending to the work of Government. Whenever an officer of Government visited a village, he first requisitioned the services of the thoti and other village servants. They were considered to be so indispensable. They were also responsible for the collection of the revenues of the village. They looked after the raiyats' work also in the fields. They had certain specific duties to discharge on behalf of the villagers in times of marriage. They guarded the village during nights. Thus, several kinds of work were being done by them. It was but just that they should be paid some liberal remuneration for their services. He therefore wholeheartedly supported the representation.

The **PRESIDENT** replied that payment of any additional cash remuneration to thoties and talaries was beyond

the range of practical politics in view of their large number and the huge amount that would be required for the purpose.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA pointed out that *miras* due to them was not being given by the villagers. That was why the poor village servants were feeling a lot of difficulty. They were afraid of going to courts of law for recovering the *miras* justly due to them. He therefore requested that Government must see that *miras* was given to them regularly.

Mr. Ballam SRINIVASA RAO strongly supported this view.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY refuted the allegation that *miras* was not being paid where services were rendered.

No. 24.—Abolition of mutation and phod fees.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB (Minorities).

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB represented that so long as a raiyat paid land revenue, it was the duty of the Government to maintain the land records properly so that all doubts in regard to the extent of land held by particular khatedars should be automatically set at rest by a reference to the records. And if as a result of transactions any changes had to be noted in the records, needful entries ought to be made by the department without charging any fee from the raiyat. According to this broad principle, the speaker was of opinion that the levy of mutation and phod fees, in addition to land revenue, was unjust. After all, most of the phoding and hisse work including entries in the concerned registers was done practically by the normal revenue staff and it would not be fair to collect the cost of the staff from the raiyats. He therefore prayed that mutation and phod fees be abolished.

The **REVENUE COMMISSIONER** (**Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid**) replied that all the evidence of which land owners could enjoy the benefit in respect of the right, title and interest relating to their lands by means of registration by Sub-Registrars, could as well be obtained by the record of rights entries also. The staff engaged on record of

rights work did not form part of the regular staff of the Revenue Department. They were a separate unit appointed specially for record of rights work, and the object of levying the mutation and phod fees was to meet the charges of that establishment. After all, what was being levied was something very reasonable. For entries requiring no measurement, only eight annas per entry was charged subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 for all the entries made at a time. For entries requiring measurement, the fee charged was Rs. 3 per *hissa*. These rates could not be considered too heavy bearing in mind that the measuring staff had to be sent to the concerned place with the necessary instruments, and all this meant extra cost. Further, as a measure of further relief, Government had recently ordered that where the number of *hissas* to be measured was 6 or more, the rate per *hissa* be reduced to Rs. 2.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB urged that where the number of *hissas* was more than six, the present rate of Rs. 2 per *hissa* should be further reduced.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH observed that in the case of measurement of land where the number of *hissas* was less than six, the rate of Rs. 3 per *hissa* was very high.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID replied that that question also was under consideration. He assured the member that it was not the idea of Government to make any profit from record of rights operations. It would be quite enough if the bare establishment charges were derived from the fees levied.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH enquired whether as matters stood, any balance was left over after meeting the cost of the establishment.

Mr. S. ABDUL WAJID replied in the negative.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that it was no doubt reasonable to charge fees in cases where measurement was involved. But he did not know why even for mere transfer entries a fee of eight annas should be levied.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that

just as registration of documents was being paid for, mutation and phoding also were being charged for. Certain procedure had to be followed, such as giving notice to parties, etc. All that required extra establishment and the cost thereof had to be found somehow.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH observed that a further measure of relief was called for and requested that the question be kindly reconsidered.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that already a number of concessions had been shown and how far the fees could be further reduced was engaging the attention of Government.

Lokasevaniratha Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY enquired why, when *hissas* were measured and boundaries settled, disputes as between the *hissadars* arising on account of encroachments should not also be settled by the authorities on the spot without necessitating the parties having to go to civil courts. He was sorry to say that as matters stood, phoding had indirectly resulted in increased civil litigation and there were thousands of cases of disputes pending before civil courts. He was of opinion that phoding operations should be such as to settle even boundary disputes once and for all, especially as fees were levied from the parties concerned.

The PRESIDENT replied that the object of the operations being only to point out the boundaries, it would be too much for the departmental authorities to take the responsibility of settling disputes of a civil nature.

Mr. CHANNAPPA asked why, when boundaries were shown, they should not also be permanently fixed and indicated by *bandh* stones.

The DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, MYSORE DISTRICT (Mr. K. Subba Rao) pointed out that while the boundaries of survey numbers would be marked and fixed, it could not be done in the case of each of the *hissas*. No fees were paid for fixing boundary stones nor was there provision for it. The number of *hissas* might go on varying from time to time, and if the department was to go on fixing the boundary stones as and when the number of

hissas changed, there would be no end to their business.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY agreed in this view, but suggested that in cases where the raiyats failed to fix the boundary stones as soon as the boundaries were indicated by the *mojinidars*, *bandh* stones should be got fixed by the department and the cost recovered from the concerned raiyats.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA said that while there might be some justification for levying mutation and phod fees, there was none at all for levying fees even for mere transfer of khates, and urged that these should be done away with.

Mr. GOPALA NAIK, in supporting the above request, said that even for the transfer of a khat from father to son, fees were being levied and this was causing a lot of hardship to the people.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that fees would not be levied for noting transfers in cases of inheritance involving no partition and consequently no measurement.

No 25.—Reduction of mutation and *hissa* fees.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA (Tirthahalli Taluk).

(Not discussed—Same as the previous subject.)

No. 26.—Refund of phod fees.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA (Srinivasapur Taluk)

Mr. S. RAMAPPA represented that at present the raiyats had to wait for long periods before they could get back the refund of phoding charges. The money of the raiyats would be held up with the Government for years even after they put the *bandh* stones. With a view to afford facilities for the raiyats to get back their money without unnecessary delay, the *Amildars* might be empowered to sanction refund bills of phod charges on the strength of the certificate of the surveyor in charge of the measurement.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER (Rukn-ul-Mulk S. Abdul Wajid) replied that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 27.—Sanctioning time-scale pay to the school masters in the Education Department.

Messrs. S. THIMME GOWDA and K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG (Krishnarajapet Taluk).

Mr. S. THIMME GOWDA represented that the time-scale pay prevailing in the Revenue, Police and other departments had not been extended to teachers in the Education Department. The small pay that the school masters, particularly those in primary schools, were getting, was not sufficient to make both ends meet and they had to look to other subsidiary occupations to augment their income. This had adversely affected the progress of education in the State. It would be a great boon to the school masters if the scheme contemplated last year could be sanctioned at an early date.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA, by way of supporting the representation, said that if teachers were given the time-scale pay they would have some incentive to work. Otherwise they would get dejected and would not be anxious to put forth their best of energies in their work. So, in the interests of the education of young children, it was very necessary to revise their scales of pay.

The GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) said that the following grades of pay had been sanctioned in the case of teachers of middle and high schools:—

Rs.	Rs.	
25 rising to	35	} For middle schools.
35 Do	50	
40 Do	100	} For high schools.
100 Do	175	

This scheme was expected to cost roughly Rs. 60,000. But in the course of working out the details, it was found that about 300 appointments had been left out of account. The revised proposals of the Director which would include the case of the teachers left out was expected to cost Government about Rs. 80,000. A sum of Rs. 25,000 had been provided for the purpose in the budget for the coming year.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG said that the need for improving the salaries of primary school masters was more urgent than increasing the salaries of teachers in high and middle schools.

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA said that it would cost Government a sum of Rs. 2

to Rs. 3 lakhs to provide time-scale pay for all the teachers in primary schools.

The **PRESIDENT** observed that this question was also engaging attention. A proposal to sanction Rs. 2 lakhs for this purpose was under the active consideration of Government. They were anxious to do everything possible to keep the school masters above want.

The **DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** (Mr. E. G. McAlpine) spoke as follows :—

The scheme for improving the pay of primary school masters will cost approximately an additional two lakhs of rupees per annum. The scheme for middle school and high school teachers which was already sanctioned was expected to cost approximately Rs. 63,000. But that scheme has been cancelled. I am now about to submit a scheme which will take in about 300 additional teachers and which, instead of costing Rs. 63,000, will cost over Rs. 80,000. Government also propose to improve the pay and prospects of Moulvis and Pandits. The total cost of these three schemes will be in the neighbourhood of three lakhs.

No. 28.—Change of text-books once in five years.

Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHI ACHAR (Mulbagal Taluk).

In the absence of Mr. H. Krishnamurthi Achar, Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH represented that at present great difficulty was being experienced by parents as a result of text-books being changed frequently. Poor parents with a number of children at school were finding it extremely difficult to provide the latter with fresh books from time to time. For these reasons he prayed that it might be ordered that text-books in the secondary schools and colleges be changed once in five years instead of every year as at present.

The **GENERAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT** (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) said that the practice at present was to change the text-books in English and other language subjects every year only in the examination-going classes and that books on other subjects and in

other classes were being continued at least for three years together.

The **DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** (Mr. E. G. McAlpine) stated as follows :—

In the non-examination-going classes, text-books are not now changed oftener than once in three years. In the examination-going classes, the language text-book is changed every year. The chief reason for this is the educational interest of the candidates. The little text-books that are prescribed in Kannada or in English for the middle school or the secondary school leaving certificate examinations are incapable of providing a series of suitable questions to be spread over two or three years. All the easy and obvious questions are set in the first year and if the text books are continued for two years, the poor children sitting for the examination in the second year get all the more difficult questions, and the examiner does not know where to find the material to set questions upon. So, in the non-examination-going classes these books are now changed once in three years and in the examination-going classes, they have to be changed every year in the interests of the candidates themselves. Even if it costs the parents a few annas more, it is better to do that than to have examination questions getting stiffer each year.

No. 29.—Increasing the number of primary school teachers and appointing only lady teachers in all primary schools.

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA (Women's Interest).

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA represented that it was unnecessary for her to describe in detail the condition of primary schools in the State. From the questions put and answers elicited on the floor of the House the previous day, it was evident that the schools were overcrowded, each section having about 60 to 70 boys. Not to speak of imparting instruction, it would take at least an hour or so for restoring order in the classes. In her capacity as a Municipal Councillor and Vice-President of the Bangalore City Municipality, she had inspected many of the schools under the

control of the municipality. Any proposal sent up for improving the conditions was turned down or deferred by the Local Education Authority for want of funds. The increase in the number of boys attending school in recent years was very enormous, but the number of institutions and teachers had not increased correspondingly. She prayed that the number of school teachers in primary schools be increased suitably to the strength of the several classes and that as far as possible only lady teachers be appointed in all the primary schools.

The **PRESIDENT** observed that even for the girls' schools, the required number of women teachers was not available.

In replying to the representation, the **DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** (Mr. McAlpine) spoke as follows:

It is very desirable to have primary schools with women teachers. But at the present moment, we cannot get enough women teachers even to staff the girls' primary schools that are in existence. It is idle, therefore, to talk about staffing our boys' schools with women teachers. If more women teachers will come forward, the department will certainly employ them. There is no lack of desire on our part, only a lack of available material.

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA stated that a good number of women were going about in quest of jobs.

The **PRESIDENT** replied that they would do well to apply to the Director.

No. 30.—Building a Muslim Orphanage at Bellur.

Mr. M. ABDUL RASOOL SAB (Nagamangala Taluk).

Mr. M. ABDUL RASOOL SAB represented that in Bellur, a big enough place in the Nagamangala Taluk, there were about 130 Mahomedan houses and in the neighbouring villages also there were a few houses belonging to the same community. There was an Urdu Upper Primary School there with three teachers and about 100 boys. There was no accommodation for admitting more students. The community being very poor, they could not think of sending their children to other places for purposes of education. In view of these

circumstances, the member pleaded that an orphanage for poor and parentless Muslim boys of Bellur and the neighbouring villages be built at that place. He added that the Muslims of the place were willing to make over valuable land in front of the mosque for the purpose and prayed that a grant be made by the Government for the building.

The **SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT** (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) said that if the donors got the necessary plans and estimates prepared and sent them on to the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, the question of grant would be sympathetically considered.

Mr. M. ABDUL RASOOL SAB said that his request to the Government was that they should provide a building at their own cost.

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA replied that that was not possible.

No. 31.—Shifting the Maharani's Middle School, Mysore, to the building in which the Vani Vilas Hospital was originally located.

Dharmaparayane Sri. ALAMMA (Women's Interest).

Dharmaparayane Sri. ALAMMA represented that there were more than 500 girls studying in the Maharani's Middle School, Mysore, and that the building in which the school was at present located was very small and had no space for the pupils to play in. She requested that action be taken to shift the school as early as possible to the building in which the Vani Vilas Hospital was originally located as that was a more commodious building.

The **PRESIDENT** observed that this was a very good suggestion, but effect could be given to it only after new quarters were provided for the nurses now housed in the building referred to.

No. 32.—Instituting a vocational course in Agriculture in the Pavagada Middle School.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY (Pavagada Taluk).

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY said that Pavagada Taluk was in a remote corner of the State, that it was backward in all respects and that there was little scope or convenience for school children

to receive vocational training, and prayed that the Government be pleased to institute a vocational course in agriculture in the local middle school.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH said that not only in Pavagada, but in every middle school in the State, vocational training in agriculture should be provided and an agricultural instructor appointed thereto.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH was not in favour of this suggestion. He said that his experience was that such courses had not helped the pupils to gain any working knowledge of particular professions. As an instance in point, he referred to the work that was being done in the middle school at Maddur wherein agriculture was being taught as a vocational subject, for some years past. Two periods in a week were set apart for this work and a Licenciate in Agriculture was posted to give the necessary instruction and training to the boys. Some dry and wet lands were attached to the school and the same kind of crops which were being grown in the fields in the neighbourhood were being raised on those lands. But how far two periods of tuition per week would help the pupils to gain practical knowledge, he would leave it to the members of the House to imagine. He felt that it was all a waste of time and energy. If vocational training of any value should be given to the boys, it should be a course spread over a period of three or four years. A school should be started in a place where large extent of land and plenty of water supply were available, and students trained therein, for a period of four years. But that should be a separate scheme by itself and should not form part of the general curriculum. As things stood at present, if one batch of students sowed the seed, say sugar-cane for example, they would not be there to reap it and the reaping was being done by the next batch. Such a kind of training could help nobody.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK was also of the same view.

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Mr. E. G. McAlpine) replied as follows :—

I agree in general with the point of view of the last speakers. I do not

think that the Rs. 50,000 a year which the department is spending on vocational education in middle schools is at the present moment being entirely well spent, and I am having the matter investigated. It is the opinion of all the people who have anything to do with these schools that agricultural classes, tailoring classes, carpentry classes, brass-making classes, etc., are merely a "soft option" in the middle school examinations. A boy who thinks that he may not pass in a subject like Sanskrit or Hygiene takes agriculture or leather work or brass-making or something of that kind. He has no intention of making a vocation of it, at all. It is just an easier way to get into a high school. The whole system is under investigation in the department just now. I think the member from Pavagada would be wiser to ask the Agricultural Department to start a *pucca* agricultural school rather than have instruction for a few hours a week in the local middle school, which frankly I do not think does very much good.

No. 33.—Starting Vocational Institutions for Women.

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA (Women's Interest).

Srimathi R. KALYANAMMA represented that though there were general educational institutions for women, they had not helped them to eke out their livelihood. Some 10 or 12 years ago, a vocational institute for women was started at Mysore and the women who were trained in that institution were now able to maintain themselves. She therefore requested that such institutions should be opened in all important towns in the State for giving training in home-crafts, etc., to poor and destitute women, to enable them to eke out their livelihood in an honourable way.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA said that it was desirable to open one such institution in every taluk in the State.

Mr. J. ASWATHANARAYANA RAO suggested that such institutions be opened at least in all the district head-quarter towns.

The **DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** (Mr. E. G. McAlpine) replied as follows:—

Instead of having a small number of separate institutions of this kind, it is much more satisfactory to have a central well-equipped institute to which women students could be brought. We have already a women's vocational institute in Mysore City and if any further expansion of this kind of education is considered necessary, it would be better to open an additional institution of that kind rather than to duplicate small and less efficient institutions in rural areas. It is very difficult to know exactly even with the Women's Vocational Institute in Mysore how it contributes to helping the students who have passed through it to earn a living afterwards. This question is being investigated at the present moment, and after that is done, Government will consider the question as to what future expansion, if any, is necessary in this direction.

No. 34.—Establishment of a High School at Magadi Town.

Messrs. H. GANGAPPA (Magadi Taluk) and **T. SRINIVASA RAO** (Magadi Municipality).

Mr. H. GANGAPPA represented that there were four middle schools and there was a likelihood of one more school being opened in the near future in the Magadi Taluk. Further, Magadi was a centre for middle school examination. Every year, more than 300 candidates appeared for the examination at that centre. Moreover, the town was situated centrally and close to Nelamangala and Kunigal Taluks. Students of the Magadi Taluk and those residing in the villages close to the *Kasaba* of Nelamangala and Kunigal Taluks studied in this middle school as the bus proprietors had afforded facilities to such students by conveying them to and fro, free of cost. The strength of the students had been on the increase on account of those facilities. There was no scope for further education in the town and the middle class people were finding it hard to meet the expenses towards the further education of their

children in case they had to be sent outside for higher education. For these reasons he prayed that Government be pleased to grant a Government High School to this place in the interests of the education of children in those parts.

The **SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT** (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda) said that of late, Government were not opening any new high schools. Only municipal high schools were being opened. So, if the Magadi Municipal Council was prepared to open such a high school, the question would be considered.

Mr. H. GANGAPPA was not sure that the municipality was in a position to pay its quota. He thought it would be better if the Government themselves opened a high school there.

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA replied that it was not possible for the Government to open high schools in all places.

Mr. H. GANGAPPA said that the people of the place were prepared to provide a building for the school.

The **PRESIDENT** observed that a building was not all that was required. For the present, therefore, it was not possible to open a high school at Magadi.

No. 35.—Establishing a high school and a free boarding home for the Adikarnataka students at Bhadravati.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA (Minorities).

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA represented that as the education of Adikarnatakas in the Shimoga District was in a very backward condition, a high school and a free boarding home for the Adikarnataka students of the middle school be established at Bhadravati town which was increasing in importance of late.

The **PRESIDENT** observed that there was already an aided high school at Bhadravati and Adikarnataka students might well attend it. As regards opening a free boarding home, he said that the request would be considered.

No. 36.—Reduction of fees in high schools and colleges.

Mr. BASAPPA alias ROGAPPA REDDY (Haribar Sub-Taluk).

Mr. BASAPPA represented that the rates of fees levied in high schools and colleges were so high that poor people could not afford to pay them and requested that they be reduced by 50 per cent.

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (Mr. E. G. McAlpine) replied as follows :—

The demand for the reduction of fees in high schools in this State is wholly unjustified when you compare the rates of fees prevailing here with those that prevail in other parts of India. You get middle school education at the moment entirely free. The high school fees are Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 4 for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year classes respectively. In Madras, Cochin and Travancore, it is Rs. 5-4-0 in each form; it is Rs. 6 in Bombay and Rs. 8 in certain circumstances in the Punjab. We give 20 per cent of freeships in all our high schools after deducting the freeships given to all scholarship holders. In the Madras Presidency, the percentage of freeships is between 2 and 3 in Government institutions. There is no place in India where you pay less and get more from Government in the shape of low fees and concessions than in Mysore.

No. 37.—Free Education up to the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Class.

All the MEMBERS of the Shimoga District.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA explained that from the Dewan-President's opening Address to the Assembly, one could see that an income of Rs. 26 lakhs was expected from the Bhadravati Iron Works, and of about Rs. 26 lakhs from the Gold Mines. Within the past fifteen years, the revenues of the State had increased by nearly Rs. 130 lakhs. The agriculturists of the State were not a little responsible for this happy result, because it was out of the money paid by them by way of assessment, etc., that those concerns had been started and developed. So it was only right that some special facilities should be extended to the children of the raiyats. A fundamental right which

those children were enjoying was free education up to the high school classes. The request now made was that this concession be extended to high school stage also. It might be argued that fees in high schools elsewhere were very much higher than those in the State. But that was no justification for making conditions in the State more difficult. Nor should the Government rest content with the existing state of affairs in the State. Statesmanship lay in constantly improving the conditions of life so as to bring them as near as possible to perfection. The Indian National Planning Committee had suggested that free education up to the S.S.L.C. standard should be considered as one of the fundamental rights of every future citizen. It was the speaker's earnest desire that the Mysore State should lead the rest of India in this respect also and not simply follow the lead which any other Province or State might give.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH, in opposing the representation, said that the mover, in his zeal to make high school education free, had ignored the importance of primary and middle school education. The first and foremost duty of a Government was to provide free primary education for all the children of the State. It was for this reason that the Government of Mysore were spending 27 lakhs of rupees for primary education. In spite of it, however, it could not be said that the arrangements in that behalf were quite satisfactory. If free and compulsory education should become an accomplished fact throughout the State, the Government would have to be prepared for an expenditure of at least a crore of rupees. At present, children of the raiyats who were paying education cess were not having enough facilities for their primary education and representations were being made in this connection for the last 17 years. Out of 17,000 villages, only about 6,000 had schools and at the rate at which things were moving, it would take many years before all the remaining villages got schools. That being so, he thought that this was hardly the time for urging that high school education

should be made free. Attention should first be concentrated in the direction of making primary and middle school education available to every boy and girl of school-going age in the State, and then would be the time for making a request of the kind under reference.

Mr. B h u p a l a m R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA explained that the very arguments advanced by the previous speaker strengthened his case and for that reason he would press the representation for favourable consideration. He agreed with Mr. Malliah that providing primary education was the first and foremost duty of the State. The number of schools should be increased for the purpose and to manage all those schools a very large number of teachers would be required. For producing the required number of teachers, more high schools were necessary and with a view to inducing a larger number of pupils to join the high schools, the fees in those schools would have

to be abolished. After all, the sum of Rs 1,30,000 which the Government were now getting by way of fees was an infinitesimal part of the total revenues of the State. For these reasons, he appealed to the Government to grant the request contained in the representation.

Messrs. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER, N. Bhogi MALLIAH and C. NARAYANA REDDY said that even as matters stood, there was no dearth of men qualified to take up appointments as teachers. That being so, merely on the score of providing teachers for the primary schools, high school education need not be made free. On the other hand, it would be much more useful to concentrate attention on expansion of primary education throughout the State.

The House rose for the day at 5 p.m. to meet again at 12 of the clock on Monday, 10th June 1940.

THIRD DAY.

Monday, 10th June 1940.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Monday, the 10th June 1940, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—contd.

Payment of Interest on Village Panchayet Deposits.

Q.—10. Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA (Bowringpet Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the year from which the payment of interest on the Village Panchayet Deposits in the Government Savings Bank was stopped;

(b) (i) the reasons for its cessation and (ii) the rate of interest that was being paid;

(c) whether there were no representations during the District and Taluk Conferences that payment of interest should be continued and whether Government had not promised to consider the matter;

(d) (i) whether they are aware of the hardship felt by the contractors as well as the Village Panchayet Chairmen at the time of withdrawal of these Village Panchayet Deposits; (ii) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to remedy the grievance?

A.—The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT (Mr. H. V. Narayana Rao).—

(a) From 1st July 1935.